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OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

EXTRAORDINARY

No. 4

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Industries, Trade and Commerce

Notification

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The Government of Goa is pleased to adopt Goa Industrial Policy 2003 as annexed and publish for the information of the public.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Smt. Jayshree Raghuraman, Secretary (Industries).

Panaji, 4th August, 2003.

GOA INDUSTRIAL POLICY 2003

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 At the time of Liberation in 1961, there were hardly any industrial activities in Goa with the exception of mining. Contributing to this was that the State had lost out on two Five-Year Plans that had provided the rest of the Country a valuable lead in economic growth.

1.2 Goa today has over 6700 Small Scale Industrial units, 147 Large and Medium Scale Industries employing over 50,000 people. The State has developed/established 20 industrial estates; some of them are among the best in the country. The industrial activities encompass about 50 sub sectors which include tourism, pharmaceuticals, electrical and automobile accessories etc. Inspite of this, we are yet to achieve lot in the industrialisation process. The Government is now gearing up for accelerated industrial development and overall economic growth. While drafting this policy, proper environmental concern, social infrastructure, well being of its people and needs of existing industries have been taken into consideration.

1.3 Goa has done fairly well in last two decades on the Industrial fronts inspite of various handicaps. The explanation for this lies not so much in any planned development strategy that the State adopted- indeed there was a pointed lack of any such strategy - but in Goa's natural advantages and inherent strengths. The breath--taking natural beauty of Goa attracts tourists from all over the world creating a flourishing tourism industry that is a significant source of revenue and employment generation. The mining sector itself depended - and continues to depend - on the natural ore resources available in the State.

1.4 Over the years, these advantages have reflected in the socio-economic indicators of the State, which are simply among the very best in the country. It has a high total literacy rate of 82.32%, with female literacy at an admirable 75.51% and male 88.88%. The birth rate (per thousand) is

17.85 and the death rate (per thousand) is at a low of 7.16. The infant mortality rate too is among the lowest in the country - at 13.99 (per thousand). The State has a wide coverage of public health centres and educational institutions.

1.5 With a well-spread network of banking and financial institutions, the State is in an ideal position to attract investments. In fact, Goa has one of the best deposit to credit ratios, which means that there is ample money with the institutions to advance for economic development. The per capita deposit is around Rs. 70,915/- per annum, whereas the per capita income at current prices is around Rs. 61,301/- per annum.

1.6 Goa is the only State in the country which possesses the distinction of achieving high level of both economic and social development. Average economic growth of 10% per annum, the highest per capita income (Rs. 61,301/- per annum) and high level of Social Infrastructure Indicators are the testimony for the same. Thus, the State has extremely favourable climate to aim to become a "Model State".

1.7 Goa is strategically located with good infrastructure facilities with a centrally located airport, a seaport, connectivity by excellent road network as also other essential infrastructure like Container Freight Station etc. The State boasts of one of the country's highest tele-densities. Fibre optic connectivity too has spread its network across the State, bringing state of art telecommunication to the people. Every village in the State is electrified. As regards power for the industry, there is sufficient power reserve and the tariff has been pegged at very reasonable rates.

1.8 Goa is proud of its excellent law and order situation with low crime rate. The social and communal harmony that is vital for industrial growth is the hallmark of Goan society. Further the industrial relations in Goa are perhaps one of the best in the country.

1.9 Despite these impressive figures, the fact cannot be denied that industrial development over the last decade at least, while not insignificant, has been lopsided. Certain parts of Goa have developed well, while so many others remain backward. The fruits of industrial growth too have in the process remained limited to a few regions and sections of the population.

1.10 Further, the State failed to fully capitalize on its strengths to the extent that it should and could have. The absence of a focused approach and a lack of direction coupled with ineffective implementation took a heavy toll. The problem of lack of adequate and meaningful employment opportunities to the local youth and the confusion over the sort of industrial growth that would best suit the State, are some of the fallouts of such a haphazard and directionless approach to crucial issues.

1.11 This policy document draws on the strengths of the State and seeks to provide for the first time a clear and unambiguous direction for industrial growth. It takes into account the practical realities, the needs of today and those of the future. It is a document for the promotion of sustained, environment-friendly industrial growth.

1.12 Equally important, the policy attempts to set out with utmost clarity a vision of industrial prosperity that is not at odds with the ethos and temperament of the people of the State.

1.13 The role of the private sector is also very important in economic development of our State. There is a need to make our industry globally competitive in this era of severe competition, economic depression and interdependence. Therefore, Government & Industry Partnership in a 'Trust Based System' has also been envisaged.

1.14 In view of the above and the present Indian economic scenario, the Government of Goa would play the role of a facilitator to ensure accelerated growth of industry so that we are able to contribute to the National GDP growth in some meaningful manner. As regards privatisation, the Central Government Policies would be kept in mind and every effort would be made to ensure Government presence on need basis only.

2. MISSION

The Mission of the Industrial Policy is to ensure accelerated Industrial Development, catalyze Economic Growth, ensure balanced Regional Growth, protect Environment and above all create **sustainable Employment to local youth of the State.**

2.1 The policy document strives to achieve overall economic growth of the State through accelerated industrial development. The policy document focuses on the creation of sustainable employment opportunities for the people of the State. This will be achieved by providing industry an access to high quality infrastructure, extending

institutional support, technology upgradation, deregulating the business environment for an efficient, proactive and transparent administrative framework and catalysing the entrepreneurial as well as creative capabilities of the human resources and providing market support.

2.2 The policy document aims at ensuring a facilitative regime that explores and unleashes the energies of the private sector to create an environment in which industry, both existing and new, can prosper.

3. OBJECTIVES:

3.1 The mission can become a reality with clearly laid down objectives that will provide both focus and direction. The document lays down the following major objectives:-

(i) Promote industries specifically identified as 'Thrust Areas'.

(ii) Promote industries which would consume locally available raw materials, have consumption pattern within the State and neighbouring areas.

(iii) Develop Goa as the 'Export/Import Hub' and Encourage export oriented Industries.

(iv) Develop self-employment opportunities for the local youth especially in rural and semi urban areas.

(v) Promote and encourage the agro-based industries to give a boost to the rural economy.

(vi) Promote and encourage development of handicraft products to give boost to local artisans.

(vii) Create a healthy climate for the growth and promotion of small-scale and cottage industries.

(viii) Promote and encourage the process of Technological upgradation/automation in the existing units as well as new industries so that need of migrant labour is gradually reduced, thereby arresting the influx of migrant labour.

(ix) Create cluster development centres in rural areas around which traditional livelihood earning professions can develop and thrive.

(x) Encourage industries which can convert existing and generated industrial waste such as mining rejects, slag etc., into useful products.

(xi) Encourage participation of women entrepreneurs in the industrial development of the State.

(xii) Ensure balanced growth to address regional economic and social disparities in the State.

(xiii) Encourage promotion of all such industries that are environment friendly and do not indulge in wasteful consumption of resources.

(xiv) Facilitate revival and rehabilitation of sick industrial units by devising suitable schemes.

(xv) Promote Research and Development (R&D) to enable the industry to have access to state of art technology.

(xvi) Encourage the participation of Industry Associations in decision making process and support their initiatives in promoting industrial development.

(xvii) Encourage artistic talents amongst local youth.

4. THRUST AREAS:

4.1 The policy document identifies the following as thrust areas for focussed attention:

1. Pharmaceuticals, Drugs and Biotech Industries

2. Food processing and Agro based Industries

3. IT and IT-enabled services

4. Eco tourism/Heritage tourism/Adventure tourism/Event tourism/Medical tourism

5. Entertainment Industry

4.2 In order to ensure that thrust areas receive focused attention, setting up of the following will be encouraged.

- Pharma park.
- Food park including Wine park.
- Software Technology Park (STP).
- Agro Economic Zone.
- Biotech park.
- Apparel park.
- Special Economic Zone.
- Film City.

5. STRATEGY:

The successful achievement of the objectives depends on a clear and well defined strategy. The strategy is required to take into account the state of the existing institutional mechanisms and the need for creating new ones and support structures in order to achieve the objectives. It should also focus on administrative reforms that aid and support realisation of the objectives. Creating synergy in the local youth would be one of the most important strategy to ensure their participation in making the mission a success.

5.1 INSTITUTIONAL NETWORK:

The Government has already established various institutions to cater to the many sectors of industry, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Following institutions shall have important role to play.

GOA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5.1 (i) Goa Industrial Development Corporation has been established for the purpose of securing land and assisting in the rapid and orderly establishment of industries in Industrial Areas and Industrial Estates. 20 Industrial Estates set up by the Corporation shall be provided with the state of art infrastructure facilities in stipulated time frame. Uninterrupted electric power, necessary water supply, network of good roads, easy and fast transportation is available in most areas and will be made available wherever they do not exist.

The Government will revamp the functioning of the Goa Industrial Development Corporation, and make efforts to energise the Corporation to provide proper infrastructure and facilities, for setting up of Industries and attracting investment in Goa.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

5.1 (ii) The Economic Development Corporation Ltd. has emerged as a leading financial institution promoted by the Government but intended to be managed on professional lines to perform the role of a scheme manager for the Government and operate, as directed, various financial schemes. Economic Development Corporation will be made to play a more proactive role and will be revitalised as a leading Financial Institution.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

5.1 (iii) Realizing the potential of information technology to impact the growth of every sector of the economy, the Government has set up the Information Technology Corporation. The Corporation's mandate include development of IT - related infrastructures, IT - enabled services and implementation of e-governance objectives of the Government.

GOA HANDICRAFTS RURAL AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5.1 (iv) (a) This Corporation has been set up with an intention to promote the traditional arts and crafts fashioned by Goan artists/artisans. Besides this the Corporation performs various other functions such as procurement and distribution of indigenous and imported raw materials and also assist the SSI Units to procure raw materials and market their products. Through establishment of Emporia their products are exhibited and sold.

This Corporation will be further engaged in identifying products from different trades. Units will be assisted by providing designs and even in laying down the process parameters, for ensuring better quality. Expertise in packing will be offered in order to enhance the sale.

(b) *Deen Dayal Swayamrojgar Yojana:*

Under this scheme, youth avail of opportunity of self employment. The scheme envisages providing loan assistance to unemployed youth for taking up self employment activities such as information kiosks, cyber cafes, vending kiosks like selling vegetables, fruits, flowers, news-papers, magazines etc. Preference is being given to those who have completed 12th standard vocational qualification and/or possess I.T.I certificates.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

5.1 (v) The Scheme envisages creating employment opportunities by promoting Khadi and Village Industries in the State through the Goa, Daman and Diu Khadi and Village Industries Board. The Board is a statutory organisation which provides financial assistance in the form of loan

and grants to entrepreneurs. The Board supports and encourages artisans from rural areas under Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). So far the Board is implementing the schemes formulated by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission on all India basis and the Government of Goa has to bear the cost of establishment.

Presently, only one scheme viz. "Margin Money Scheme" is implemented by the Board in Goa. Generally 25% Subsidy in form of margin money is allowed. In cases of women and weaker section subsidy is to the tune of 30%. Government contribution will be provided for furthering the interest of such artisans.

GOA STATE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5.1 (vi) This Corporation has been set up as a special purpose vehicle with the basic aim to further develop infrastructure in a time-bound manner.

GOA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5.1 (vii) This Corporation was established to specifically promote tourism and related activities in the State of Goa. Goa is the first to accord industry status to the Tourism sector. Special emphasis is being laid to develop Eco-tourism, Heritage tourism, Adventure tourism, Medical tourism and Event tourism.

GOA HORTICULTURE CORPORATION

5.1 (viii) One of the major areas the corporation explores is the possibility to promote investments in export-oriented projects such as the cultivation of exotic fruits and vegetables, cut flowers etc. The Corporation also attempts to reduce the dependence of the hospitality sector for such material on regions outside the State. The Corporation is also entrusted with development of horticulture estate and establishment of sale outlets for local produce through Krishi Ghars.

These institutional mechanism will be strengthened and rejuvenated to become engines of growth and to cater to the industrial policy objectives.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES

5.1 (ix) To cater to the requirement of skilled/ /semi - skilled man power for industries, Government has enhanced the quality of training in all its Government I.T.I's.

1. I.T.I's are now equipped with latest modern equipments and machinery.

2. The Instructors/Trainers have been sent for upgradation of their technical knowledge and enhance their teaching skill.

3. To provide exposure to understand the requirement of industries, Institute Managing Committee (IMC's) have been formed in many I.T.I's having Chairman of these IMC's from industries.

4. Production Oriented Training (POT) will be introduced shortly in all I.T.I's. This will give the trainees On Job Training (OJT). This will also inculcate timely delivery and quality consciousness in them.

TRAINING CUM PRODUCTION UNITS

5.1 (x) It is proposed to enhance productivity in all of our units by introducing good machinery and equipments and also with proper vigilant supervision.

A show room in the building of Directorate of Industries, Trade & Commerce has been set up to exhibit various products manufactured by the units. It is also proposed to have an extensive display of our products on permanent basis at our Design & Development Centre at Neugi Nagar, Panaji.

It is proposed to enhance marketing of our traditional products like wood carving, papier mache, Bamboo and Cane work, Pottery and Coir Work. This will give a boost to our artisans.

These units have been placed under the State Directorate of Craftsman Training, inorder to enhance its usefulness and effectiveness.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

5.1 (xi) The State has a well established Government Engineering College, including two private engineering colleges and various Polytechnic Institutions which cater to the

requirements for qualified technical personnel. Several new courses/programmes have been introduced in keeping with latest technologies being used in the Industry.

Tool room training centre, which provides precision tools, quality testing and training to suit the needs of the industry, will be revamped to ensure that the requirements of the industries are fulfilled.

5.2 *ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS*

In order to ensure efficient effective & responsive administration, appropriate administrative reforms will be carried out to ensure greater amount of transparency and accountability in the functioning of the Government by simplifying procedures and enhancing the capabilities of human resources.

5.2 (i) The scope of activities of the erstwhile Department of Industries has been enhanced by changing it to "Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce".

5.2 (ii) The Government has already initiated steps for simplification of procedures in various Government Departments. Citizens charters have been framed by all departments and a system of regular monitoring and review will be put in place. The existing set up of single window clearance is being revamped by setting up of statutory bodies with clearly defined objectives and necessary authority.

5.2 (iii) In order to enhance the capabilities of government employees, suitable training programmes will be devised and imparted in a phased manner with special emphasis on skilled development and change in mindset. In this field of e-governance measures have adopted in simplifying procedures, increasing transparency and accountability.

5.2 (iv) The Government has already come out with the policy document on Tourism and is in the process of finalizing policy papers on New Information Technology, taking into consideration present trends and Bio-technology.

5.3 *INVESTMENT PROMOTION*

5.3 (i) The policy document strives to promote Goa as a 'Global Investment Destination' by attracting investments from both local and outside entrepreneurs, national, multi-national companies and international agencies including Non-Resident Indians.

5.3 (ii) In order to create a healthy investment climate, the Government has proposed to set up an Investment Promotion Board by enacting suitable legislation. The mandate of the Board will include identifying the investment requirements of the State, prioritizing public investments in specific projects, deciding modalities of funding, ensuring timely clearance of the investment proposals and reviewing the execution of the projects.

5.3 (iii) The Investment Promotion Board would act as a facilitator for investment promotion and serve as a Single Window Clearance Authority for medium and large scale industries.

5.3 (iv) Similarly, for Small Scale Industries, it is proposed to set up a Committee headed by the Minister (Industries) to address the problems/ /grievances of industries in a time bound manner. This Committee will meet periodically and review the functioning of the Small Scale Industries and recommend measures for strengthening the sector in addition to addressing specific grievances.

5.3 (v) Single Window Clearance for all SSI units for granting permanent registration a Committee will be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Industries) along with the representatives of the concerned Departments as members with statutory powers.

5.4 *INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT*

5.4 (i) A sound infrastructure is the backbone of a healthy economy. The State already possesses excellent infrastructure which include the highest network density of roads, connectivity by rail to all parts of the country, an international airport (with another international airport in the pipeline) and a natural port. The State is also power surplus and has a strong transmission and distribution network which is being further modernized. The Government has already reduced the tariff by about 7%. There is ample supply of water. Efforts will be made to ensure timely and perennial distribution of water throughout the year.

5.4 (ii) In keeping with the motto of developing Goa as a 'State of Excellence', the policy documen envisages development of world class infrastructure on par with the developed countries The State would actively encourage and promot

public-private partnership in infrastructure development and invite both Indian and foreign investments. Financial assistance for industrial development for export will be provided for strengthening the existing infrastructure.

5.4 (iii) In order to create an appropriate frame work for facilitating investment in the infrastructure development, an Infrastructure Act is being proposed to ensure smooth and quick development of infrastructure facilities in the State of Goa.

5.5 *PROCEDURE FOR LAND ALLOTMENT/ /REGISTRATION*

5.5 (i) The existing industrial estates will be further improved and land allotment process will be expedited by simplifying the procedures. The Government has substantially reduced the stamp duty payable by the industrial units.

(a) It is also proposed to increase the FSI (Floor Space Index) in industrial estates and non-urban areas for the benefit of the industries.

(b) The computerization of registration formalities that is in the process will simplify and expedite the registration process.

(c) The existing Industrial Estates have already been notified and kept outside the purview of local authorities.

5.6 *LABOUR REFORMS*

5.6 (i) Due to liberalisation of Economy/WTO regime there has been tremendous impact on the concept of security of job across the world. This has not left Goa untouched and tendencies for short term employment and contract labour, as well as retrenchment has become the part of the system. The Government has considered this and have cushioned the impact of such negative forces by introducing Retrenchment Benefit scheme and Smart Card scheme, both of which ensures social security cover. This has already been reflected in lower rate of labour unrest in the State. The current policy also encourages employment on sustainable basis and many other benefits to the workers.

5.6 (ii) The emerging economic environment, involving rapid technological changes, globalisation and liberalization of trade and industry, requires that industry should become more competitive in terms of price and quality. Therefore, there is an increasing demand for multi--skilled workers and persons with higher technical qualifications. Government is aware of the need to invest in skill development, training and education of work force and modernization of training systems. Government has already taken steps to revamp the Industrial Training Institutes in the State. We are introducing modular approach to vocational training, which will aid multi-skilling and impart skills to the needs of the labour market. Two Year Diploma courses in multi-skill have already been introduced in the I.T.I's.

5.6 (iii) The Small Scale Industries, have a pivotal role to play, in the overall industrial development of Goa. The SSI operations tend to be labour intensive and it has been the endeavour of the Government to promote SSIs, as they in turn promote employment.

5.6 (iv) The State will ensure an administrative regime, which is simple, transparent and responsive to the needs of the industry, a regime which will ensure harmonious industrial relations and increasing opportunities of employment. Considering the various problems faced by the Small Scale Industries, in the matter of regulation of employment by Government departments, Government of Goa has given support to the Central Government's proposal for introduction of a system of self certification, with inspections kept to the minimum.

5.7 *TRANSFERRED UNITS*

Any Industrial unit seized under Section 29 of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 and thereafter sold to a new entrepreneur shall be treated as a new industrial unit for the purpose of all concessions as applicable under the policy. Arrears of sales tax, entry tax, and any other State Government dues payable by previous owners will not be realised from the transferees of the transferred units. These being public dues, will be recovered from the previous owners under the alternate legal provisions like Goa Land Revenue Code and the rules made thereunder.

5.8 *INDUSTRIAL SICKNESS*

Recognizing the need to revive and rehabilitate those sick industrial units that are employment oriented, the policy document proposes setting up of appropriate mechanisms for both SSI and Large & Medium Scale industries to identify and help the process of rehabilitation. A package of incentives

is being provided for their revival and rehabilitation.

The Government will formulate an "Exit & Closure Policy" for those industries which are sick and cannot be salvaged.

5.9 *INCENTIVES*

5.9 (i) Goa offers innumerable advantages to investors in terms of social and physical infrastructure. In addition, various incentives/ /subsidy schemes are already in operation.

5.9 (ii) To further boost investment in industrial sector, it is proposed to offer a host of incentives and investor friendly measures. These measures would not only provide a competitive advantage to State as an attractive investment destination but also sustain the long term presence of industries.

5.9 (iii) The proposals will be given concrete shape by finalizing appropriate schemes within a period of 90 days from the date of publication of the Industrial Policy. The following incentives/ /subsidies and investor friendly measures are proposed:

A. *Employment Subsidy*

This subsidy is an innovative concept of supporting sustainable employment of local youth. The concept lays great stress on generation of employment and not on capital deployed. It also takes into consideration the fact that employment retained is employment created.

All manufacturing SSI units and specified categories in medium and large scale units including sick units under revival plan will be covered under the scheme.

The salient features of the scheme are:–

i) Subsidy would be applicable to employees of all SSI units and in specified categories of medium and large scale units whose gross salary is less than Rs. 10,000/- per month while the actual benefit would be restricted to a maximum salary of Rs. 6,000/- per month.

ii) There will be a ceiling under maximum subsidy with limits of Rs 6.00 lakhs per annum for SSI units and Rs. 12.00 lakhs per annum to medium and large scale units.

iii) Subsidy will be for a period of 5 years, in case of new units while for existing SSI units and sick units under revival plan, it would be ranging from 2 to 4 years as per criteria laid down.

iv) Subsidy ranges from 10% to 40% depending upon category, location of the unit, etc.

v) New units having 80% of local manpower employed amongst its permanent employees are eligible. However, existing units in SSI sectors and also sick units under revival plan would also be eligible for periods specified in the scheme.

B. *Capital contribution scheme*

This scheme is designed to support local entrepreneurs, promote industrial units to manufacture goods and also units in tourism sector, except hotels and resorts. The scheme would help the existing functional units to venture out and expand. The salient features will be:-

i) Maximum capital contribution of Rs. 1.00 crore per unit subject to the equal paid up share capital of the promoters. The restriction of share capital will not be applicable to the sick units and will be governed by norms laid down for individual units under revival plan.

ii) The capital contribution will be for a period of 5 to 10 years with guaranteed return of 6% annually.

iii) Preference will be given to units in SSI, R&D, Technology oriented and those run by women entrepreneurs.

iv) In order to be eligible under the scheme, the unit has to be in operation for a period of at least three years. This scheme is applicable only for Partnership firm and Private Ltd. firms, except those covered under sick unit revival policy.

v) The quantum of contribution under the scheme will be subject to budgetary provisions, except in case of sick units under revival plan. The applications which are not considered during the fiscal year shall lapse and fresh applications are required to be filed during the next financial year.

vi) However, in case of sick units under revival plan, the capital contribution will be subject to:-

a) The unit generates net revenue in VAT/ST to the Government;

b) The actual generation of net tax revenue during the preceding year.

The details for treatment of sick units will be spelt out in the package for sick units.

C. *Share Capital to Self Employed/Local Entrepreneurs*

The scheme envisages to encourage local youths born in Goa to start income generation activities by providing share capital contribution for specified activities. The salient features are:-

i) Maximum share capital contribution of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in case of each individual with professional degree/diploma including ITI and Rs. 1.00 lakh in case of individuals with non professional qualifications. This would be subject to contribution not exceeding 50% of the total capital.

ii) Beneficiary shall be below 40 years of age to be eligible. However in case of widow and disabled, Other Backward Class, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, the age will be relaxed by 5 years.

iii) Group of persons can take benefit under the scheme up to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs subject to condition that the individual limit per head is not exceeded.

iv) The share capital should be paid back to the Government over a period of 10 years.

v) Co-lateral security will not be insisted upon. Self guarantee by the applicant/parents will be sufficient.

D. *Interest Subsidy Scheme*

In an effort to boost economic growth in the State, it is proposed to provide subsidy on interest payable. This will be a great incentive to the investor who could then invest more and seek better returns for himself and for the State.

i) The scheme will be applicable to new SSI and tiny units in manufacturing sector.

ii) Incentives will be to the extent of 1½ % of the total net turn over or 30% of the interest paid whichever is less subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per annum.

iii) The scheme is applicable in respect of working capital and term loans obtained from Nationalised Banks and other specified financial institutions for purpose of plant machinery required for the manufacturing. The scheme will not cover penal interest/default interest. The eligibility amount of loan shall be subject to parameters as deemed fit.

E. *Certification/Patenting Incentive*

Units which obtain Certification/Accreditation by ISI & ISO or any other International Certification and/or patent right on products and/or processes, need to be specially encouraged. Such units provide a benchmark of excellence and serve as a model for others to emulate. Under the scheme, a subsidy will be of maximum of Rs.2.00 lakh per unit. The facility is available only once after permanent registration and all units existing or new are eligible.

F. *Scheme to Encourage Consumption of Local Raw Materials*

The scheme envisages encouraging consumption of raw materials by the industrial units by offering incentives. The salient features of the scheme will be:-

i) Applicable to only units in specified categories.

ii) Minimum 30% of the value of raw material used should be from local sources.

iii) The benefit above 30% consumption will be proportionately higher.

iv) Incentives will be in the form of subsidy in power and water bills.

G. *Mediclaim Facilities*

A healthy economic growth is directly linked to a healthy industrial atmosphere. And this in turn depends very much on the health of the manpower that turns the wheels of growth. Appreciating this reality, the policy, document proposes mediclaim facilities to employees in all the sectors.

(a) All employees those who are not covered under any other medical scheme such as ESI are eligible.

(b) Employees drawing a gross salary not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakhs per annum, will qualify for this scheme.

(c) The scheme is applicable to regular employees only. (contract/temporary employees shall not be covered).

(d) Employees who wish to avail the benefits under the scheme will require to register with the designated Authority.

H. *Preferential Purchase Incentives for SSIs*

At present the SSI units are given a price preference of 15% in purchases made by Government Departments and public undertakings. This is proposed to be replaced with a new scheme which will ensure protection to SSI's.

The salient features of the scheme will be:

i) Those manufacturing SSI units whose quotation is within 15% of the lowest quotation of non-SSI supplier will be allowed to match the lowest quotation and will be given preference for order.

ii) However, in case of contractual tenders involving supply and installation of goods manufactured by SSI's, pro-rata advantage over and above the lowest quotation will be granted.

iii) EMD to be payable by SSI's will be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 500/-.

iv) The tender document cost will be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 200/-.

v) Priority in payment will also be ensured under this scheme so that SSI unit do not face liquidity crunch.

The SSI units having turn over limit not exceeding Rs. 5.00 crores and registered in Goa with the Directorate of Industries, Trade & Commerce only are eligible for the benefits of the scheme.

I. *Incentives for Women*

In order to encourage the employment opportunities for women and also to provide support to women entrepreneurs, the following benefits are proposed to be extended:–

i) 5% additional benefit under Local Employment Subsidy Scheme. This is over & above what is eligible under the Scheme.

ii) Priority in Share Capital Contribution and Special Capital Contribution Schemes.

iii) In case of Interest Subsidy Scheme, prescribed limit of 1½% of turn over will be increased to 2% and 30% of interest paid will be increased to 35% however, subject to overall ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakh.

J. *Export Market Development Scheme*

Inorder to encourage Goan industry to improve export market financial assistance in the form of interest free loan upto 5 lakhs repayable over 5 years will be granted provided the unit has been in operation for atleast five years, has Import/ /Export code and its turn over does not exceed 5 crores during preceding 3 years.

K. *Early Bird Offer*

Units which would be set up within one year from the date of publication of the industrial policy will be considered for additional benefits under various incentives/subsidies. The additional incentives shall be detailed in the scheme.

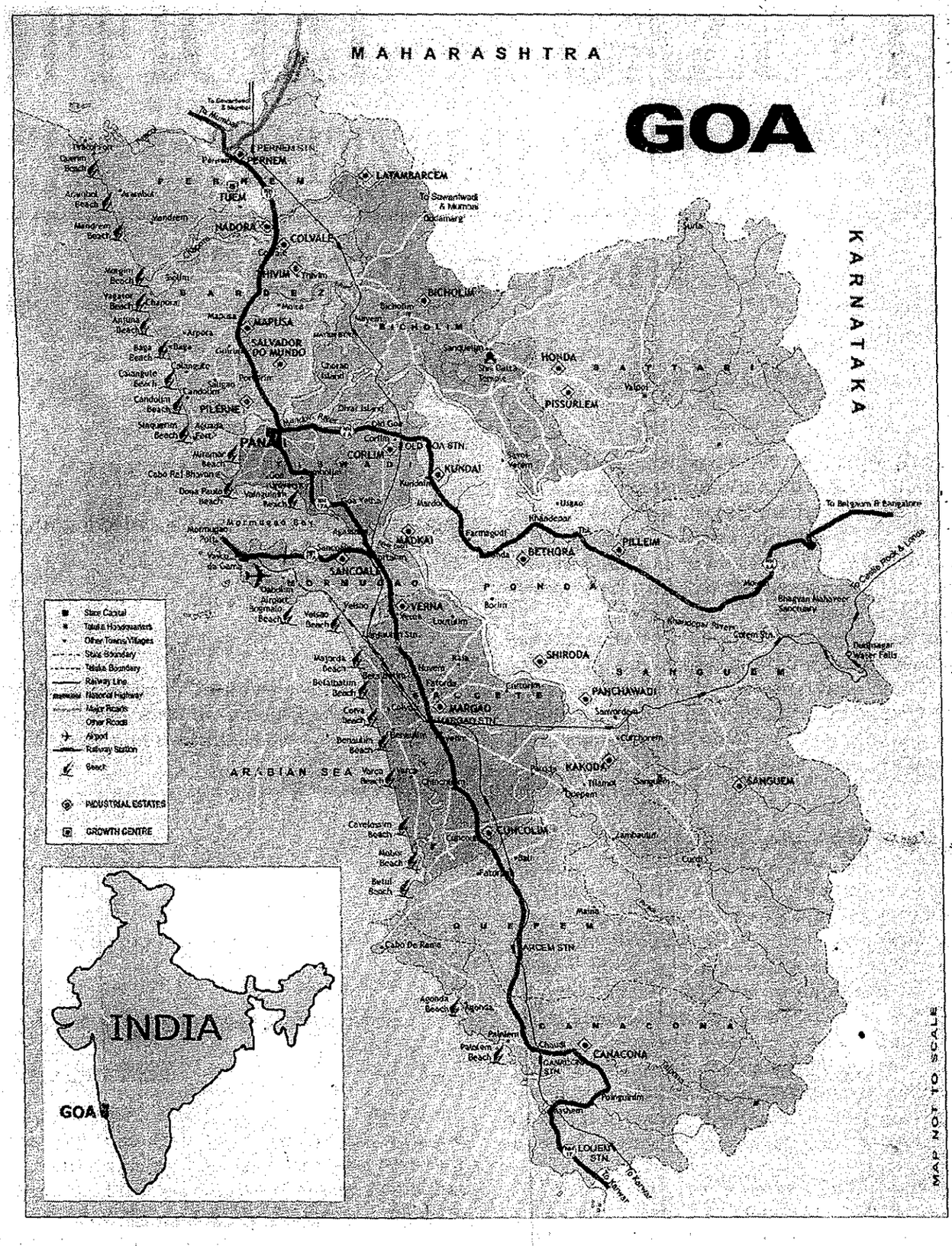
6. MONITORING AND REVIEW:

6.1 (i) A High Powered Cabinet Committee headed by the Chief Minister shall be constituted to oversee the implementation of the Industrial Policy. The Committee will periodically review the implementation of the policy from time to time and issue suitable directions.

6.1 (ii) A Monitoring Committee headed by the Chief Secretary will also, be constituted to look into the problems arising with respect to implementation of the policy and will have the powers to provide relief in deserving cases. This Committee will also act as a 'Grievance Redressal Machinery' for the industries.

6.1 (iii) All Departments and Institutions shall take necessary action to give effect to the provisions of this policy within 30 days of the declaration of the policy.

6.1 (iv) The performance of the industries will be evaluated on an yearly basis, and suitable awards for outstanding achievements in areas like sports, social service, industrial management, pollution control, energy conservation, etc. will be instituted.



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